

INTERCOLONIAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY.

The third session of the Intercolonial Medical Congress of Australasia was commenced at the Great Hall of the Exhibition building at 11 o'clock.

yesterday morning, Dr. P. Sydney Jones occupying
 the presidential chair. There was a large attendance
 of ladies and gentlemen. On the first were his
 Excellency the Governor, Mr. G. J. Jacobus (Private
 Secretary), the Premier (the Hon. Sir George Dibbs),
 the Hon. T. M. Slattery (Minister for Mines), the
 Hon. Alfred Stephen, Sir Henry Parkes, the Hon.
 William Manning, the Primate (Dr. Selwyn
 Smith), Professor Allen (Mac
 baine), the Hon. F. C. Anderson (general
 secretary), Dr. S. T. Kuipers (consular secretary), the

Hon. Dr. Creed, M.L.C., Hon. R. Burdett Smith,
 C.M.G., the Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., the Hon. Dr.
 Norton, Mr. Richard Teece, Mr. F. W. Wood
 (clerk of the Legislative Assembly), Mr. Harris
 Wood, the Hon. T. Dalton, the Dean of Sydney, Dr.
 Leithes, Herr Feldman, Professor MacCallum,
 Canon Hey sharp, Principal Kinross, the Very Rev.
 Dr. O'Hara, and Mr. Critchett Walker, C.M.G.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.
 Lord JERBY, on rising to address the assemblage

was received with cheers. He said: Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Before I declare the congress opened, before the more serious work of the congress begins, I should like to take the pleasure of bidding a hearty welcome to all its members gathered in this University. There are gathered underneath this roof men of that great science to which all men some time or other turn with many feelings of hope, and at other times with fear, and always with gratitude. (Cheers.) We wish you

heartily welcome, and hope you will enjoy the culture of our beautiful Sydney as an Australian's privilege. As we take a glance down the agenda paper we see that there are many subjects of great importance which will be discussed—subjects which have for their object not merely the state of our complex human form, but also other matters of scientific research. And it causes me a matter of surprise or of wonder that the public

at large should take the greatest interest in the development of medical science. Almost every day some new discovery is made—some new advance is secured. Occasionally the world is shocked by the discovery of a new disease; but then it is immediately cheered by the announcement of fresh remedies. (Cheers.) And so continually the human after germs and bacilli goes on with unabated vigour and unabated skill. (Cheers.) And I suppose Esculapius, Galien, or Paracelsus would hardly

know their art in its present aspect. Times have greatly changed since it was considered necessary to hang red curtains around the bed of a patient suffering from scarlet fever. And it is also recorded that on one occasion the reverend canon of a cathedral arranged with Paracelsus to pay him 100 florins to effect a cure. I am afraid the reverend canon was suffering from gout. When the

Paracelsus was very disgusted. Fortunately this rule has not become law, otherwise I am afraid it would have a very bad effect upon some patients, and also a very disagreeable effect upon some of the temperance societies.

reformers. But if we consider the great change that has taken place in our own time and the enormous payments that have been made to Sir Morell Mackenzie and Spencer Wells, we realize that the world—the public—has come to the conclusion that it is far better to pay for quality and not for quantity. (Hear, hear.) I think this is a suitable occasion on which to testify our great ad-

miration of one of the finest traits in the character of medical men. The splendid hospitals which we have in our cities, and the smaller but equally useful buildings we have in less densely populated towns are daily the scene of the spirit of their unselfishness, and it is impossible to speak too highly of services they render and the kindnesses they exercise in those hospitals. The public and the

community at large will, I feel sure, be always ready to extend their thanks to the members of the medical profession who help in this direct and useful manner. Speaking of hospitals compels me to say one word with regard to the magnificence of some of our hospitals. I do not for a moment say one word against the splendid buildings erected by the munificence of the community. But I think it is worth while considering whether we should build all our hospitals on the same gigantic scale.—(cheers)

and whether it would not be as well to have some hospitals built in a less pretentious style, so that it would be possible after the lapse of a certain time to pull them down and erect other buildings somewhere else, and thus avoid the dissemination of diseases, which will take possession of the ward of a hospital which has been used for a long time. (Cherry.)

I saw two instances of this kind in India in the large towns of Jeypore and Delhi. In both cases the Indian potentates decided upon a change of the localities of

towns—partly because they thought the people had been living there too long; partly, perhaps, for political reasons; and, perhaps also because, it was suggested, they were inclined to speculate in land and make their land more valuable. But whether it was in the spirit of the sanitary reformer, or in that of the land speculator, I do not think I need stop to discuss at this moment, especially as there are instances in which large towns have been moved to the growing benefit of the people. It is a very curious thing

that of Delhi there are remains of no fewer than three old towns, and the present one is still flourishing. Remember the time will come when this also will have to be removed. Well, we have in Sydney two instances of the different views taken in regard to this matter. One is the splendid hospital with which is associated the name of Sir Alfred Roberts, and the other is the Little Bay Hospital. Now, I do not wish to praise one more than the other, but I do think that they represent two

views, which may be carefully considered by gentlemen not belonging to the medical profession. (Cheers.) Well, there is another subject down for discussion—the question of public health, which is one of the most important that can occupy the attention, not only of members of the medical profession, but of the public at large, and especially of statesmen. (Cheers.) If we make the conditions under which the masses of the people live more healthy, we may be quite sure we do something

thing to make them more happy. (Cheers.) And in these days, when there is a great tendency on the part of the people to congregate together in the populous centres, it is most essential that the directors of public affairs should take care that the conditions under which they live are not conducive to illness. (Cheers.) Also it is necessary that we should be very particular in preventing the contamination of our water supply. (Cheers.)—and that measures be taken to prevent the bringing in of

diseases from abroad—(Cheers)—and if they
happily gain a foothold that their area should be in-
cumbered. (Cheers.) And surely in Australia
this subject is of vital importance. (Hear, hear.)
The cablegrams from the old world have told us
that great disease which has been creating such
sorrow in the town of Hamburg—a town which, in
regard to smells, has in the past been able to be-
eat even the historic town of Cologne. Now, unfortun-
ately, the people of Hamburg are reaping the ev-

of allowing their towns to exist in an insanitary condition. We have ought to be specially careful, and whilst we have time ought to take care that conditions like those shall not be reproduced in Australia (Cheers.) But it is not for me to make a long speech on this occasion. There are many subjects on which difference of opinion will arise, but I intend to be perfectly impartial. I hope the result of this congress will be the elucidation of many difficult points, and the

those who have come from the neighbouring colonies will be able to see in Sydney many things with which they will be pleased: we, at any rate, are proud of them. There are first-class hospitals here, and I think we may boast that we have a medical school which, under the inspiring influence of Professor Anderson Stuart, can vie with the whole world. Mr. President, I should just wish to express my congratulations to you upon having been chosen to

preside over this important congress. (Cheers.) There must be a proud thing for you to preside as the head of a body of great men and the great sciences to which all men owe allegiance, I hope you will have a bed of roses without any thorns. That is not always the case with the president of a congress. I feel quite sure, in bidding welcome to our friends, may say that when they put their fingers on the pulse of Sydney they will find it respond with a calm and a healthy beat to every sentiment of kind-

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
Professor Anderson Stuart read the report of the executive committee, which was as follows:—"We all please your Excellency, Mr. President, members of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen,—we have the honour to report that at a special meeting held during the second session of the Intercolonial Medical Congress, in the Wilson Hall, University of Sydney."

bourne, on Saturday, 19th January, 1889, in a session of the Council of the Society, the following resolutions were passed:—1. That the third session of the Intercolonial Medical Congress to be held at Sydney in the year 1892, or at such other place as the Medical Society of New South Wales may determine. 2. That Dr. Macleay, the medical adviser to the Government of New South Wales, be president of the Board of Health, and that the

of the third session of the International Medical Congress of Australasia. At a meeting of the South Wales members held on Monday, Dr. P. Sydney Jones and Dr. J. H. Chambers were elected to act as honorary treasurers and respectively Anderson Stuart and Dr. Samuel T. Bennett were appointed to be joint honorary secretaries. The committee subsequently met in Sydney and commenced its work with the medical societies of New South

Wages, which were requested to appoint additional

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